

The Washington Times.

Published every day in the year.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

PUBLICATION OFFICE.
Tenth and D Streets.Subscription rates to out of town
posts, postage prepaid:
Daily, one year, \$3.00
Sunday, one year, \$2.50All communications intended for publication
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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

Automobile Laws.

The Proposed Code Seems Both Sensible and Practicable.

The first draft of an automobile code submitted by Commissioner West to his colleagues on the District Board, and to the Corporation Counsel, bears every mark of reasonableness. It follows lines of common sense and moderation. It makes no war on automobile traffic, as such. It leaves the automobile owner and driver a free field.

Yet it aims at fixing on operators of motor wagons a just and fair responsibility. It seeks to protect the public against the recklessness or ignorance of untrained chauffeurs. It minimizes the perils of over-driving within the city limits by decreeing twelve miles an hour the legal maximum of speed.

Much complaint has been made of the license and tagging features of the new code. But most of this, we think, has been either frivolous or misdirected. The issuance of licenses to owners and drivers is a necessary step toward any wholesome or beneficial regulation of automobile traffic. No operator can object to demonstrating before a competent board of examiners his capacity to run a machine. Nor should he resent as an "indignity" the new requirement that he show the number of his license on the back of his motor car.

He should be willing to accept the responsibility which such an easy means of identification involves. The knowledge that he can be held accountable for any injury he may inflict will make him a shade less careless and less venturesome. It will inspire him with a more salutary caution. It will relieve the public of much unnecessary dread.

With our wide streets and unchecked vistas automobilizing accidents are unusual, and will, no doubt, continue to be rare. But with a twelve-mile maximum of speed we shall be spared many mishaps which, without such a restriction, would necessarily occur. Washington is sure to see the automobile come into a wider and wider use. It is pre-eminently the vehicle of the future here. Yet in the code drawn by Commissioner West we can discover nothing to check or hinder the adaptation of the motor car to local needs.

On the contrary, we should all rejoice to see automobilizing here put on a recognized and stable footing, hedged only by such restrictions as public safety and public convenience demand. And this result, we are confident, will quickly be accomplished under our new automobile laws.

A New Profession.

Man Finds a Field Safely Closed to Feminine Competition.

It is reported that a new profession for men is in sight. This is somewhat unusual, for though new professions for women have been coming to light with mushroom-like rapidity, it has often been claimed that those for men are actually dwindling in numbers. The business now developing is, if not eminently masculine, at least one in which nobody but a man can engage. It is that of professional escort.

It is said that when large numbers of women assemble in cities far from their homes for the convention of some club or society to which they belong, the problem of escorts becomes serious. The National Dressmakers' Association proposes to solve the problem by hiring escorts who are to be on duty so long as they are needed. While seriously made, this proposition is likely, if carried out, to be a godsend to the professional humorists of the country.

It cannot be charged, however, that this particular association has been encroaching upon the field of men, or has driven any man out of business, unless it was a man who could not afford to pay for his wife's clothes. The trade of dressmaking is certainly peculiarly feminine, and if, following

the tendency of the age, the dress-makers find it necessary to bind themselves together in associations and hold conventions, nobody can object. If, in addition, they furnish employment for some of the unfortunate men who have been reduced to the ranks of the unemployed by too brilliant young women who have taken their places in the professions, the dressmakers may be regarded as benevolent among women's clubs. Perhaps if other clubs adopted this plan there would be less bitterness in regard to their existence, and we should not hear so much about women pushing men out of business. But in the good old days of the historical novel men had to act as escorts without pay.

A Diplomatic Rara Avis.

The Hon. C. P. Bryan Speaks the Language of the Country He Is Sent to.

The cable brings news of the arrival in Lisbon of the Hon. Charles Page Bryan, recently appointed minister of the United States to Portugal. The arrival at his post of so distinguished a fellow-townsmen is an event interesting enough in itself to warrant the payment of heavy cable tolls, but the value of the announcement is in this case still further enhanced by the additional information conveyed in the cable dispatches that "his familiarity with Portuguese is an advantage not enjoyed by any of his predecessors, and is bound to prove of the greatest utility to him."

Remembering an almost endless list of eminent diplomats who have set out from here "strange countries for to see," without speaking any other than their mother tongue—and even that only in defiance of the precepts laid down by Lindley Murray and Gould Brown—we feel bound to offer our congratulations to the Administration upon having landed, as our sporting friends might say, and with apologies to Tommy Foster, this two-hundred-to-one shot.

The Hon. Charles Page Bryan is all right. He'll get there, no doubt. And if he stays long enough in Europe—who knows but what he will speak seven languages before he gets through, just like any ordinary waiter over there?

The Chicken Nuisance.

Too Much Farm Life Realism in City Back Yards.

At about this time of year it is reasonably certain that somebody will write to the papers complaining of the chicken nuisance. It is an unhappy fact that in this, the Capital of the country, there are people who find it necessary to keep chickens, notwithstanding the fact that they live in the more thickly settled neighborhoods of the city, and that the crowing of these chickens is anything but restful in the early dawn, when tired nature most craves repose.

The philosophical mind might find something curious in the fact that whereas barnyard sounds are among the pleasing features of life in the country, they produce an impression quite different when heard in a city back yard. There is nothing cozier of a hen as she burrows in the sunlit dust, and there is something rather inspiring in the triumphant cock-a-doodle-doo of the autocrat of the chicken yard. But it is difficult for the philosophical mind to retain its poise in the twilight of dawn, and, besides, all people are not blessed with that sort of mind.

It may be that the nearness of this morning oratorio is the objectionable feature. At any rate, there is something in the clarion note of the celebrant fowl which is impossible to ignore, and which destroys all tendency either to sleep or to dream. One's entire being is possessed by the endeavor to refrain from sallying forth and wringing the necks of those chickens.

The truth is that chickens ought not to be allowed within certain specified distances from city houses. If people want to live in the country, let them go to the country, but let them not try to run farms in their back yards.

It appears that all the Muleys related to the Sultan of Morocco are kicking against the royal traces.

"A woman who can make jam puffs is worth more than one who can discuss the constitution," Emperor William is quoted as saying. Children, church, cookery, and clothes he believes to be a woman's vocation. This is all very well in Germany, but we know women who can cover the Emperor's "four Ks" before breakfast and then set out to do serious things.

Two German explorers are going to seek the North Pole in a submarine boat. Jules Verne will furnish the plans for the same.

Miss Rebecca Taylor, who was recently dismissed by Secretary Root from a clerkship in the War Department for having contributed to the newspapers articles criticizing the Administration's

Philippine policy, has come into an estate worth several thousand dollars. Even if she can't be a Government clerk, she can afford now to publish all the articles she wants about the Administration's policy—at her own expense, too.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, reports that during the recent eclipse he observed the presence of heat frost in the moon. It's to be hoped the peach crop wasn't hurt.

It will interest the American small boy to know that the new Chinese minister is a lover of baseball, and used to pitch on the Andover nine when at school there.

Deep thinkers tell us the modern boy is larger than the boy of twenty-five years ago. But he doesn't make any more noise.

The Field of Politics.

Politics in Baltimore.

With the spring elections in Ohio and other Middle Western States disposed of, the political meteorologists may now turn their attention to Baltimore for the purpose of observing which way the wind is blowing in the Monumental City. A gale is threatened which may either sweep the Democrats out of power or drive the Republicans, whose sails are now set for victory, far out to sea.

Indirectly, much depends upon the result of the McMane-Wachter majority contest, which is to end on May 5. Should the Republicans win they will stand a show of electing a Republican Legislature next fall, and choosing a successor to Senator McComas, which, by the way, may or may not be the Hon. Louis E. McComas. There is nothing sure about that. On the other hand, should the Democrats be successful, there is little doubt but that they will carry the Legislature, and in that event probably Governor John Walter Smith, or possibly the Hon. Isidor Rayner, would be Senator Gorman's successor.

Maryland Is Needed.

Then, too, a Democratic administration in control of the city would materially aid that party in carrying Maryland in the Presidential contest, and Maryland, my Maryland, will be much needed in the Democratic column next year, along with numerous other Northern States besides New York. In order to defeat the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt. So that, while local issues and personalities, and questions of rings and bosses are directly involved, it may be seen that the effect of the election will reach beyond the mere seating of Mr. McMane or Mr. Wachter in the mayor's chair.

The primary fight for the nominations was, perhaps, disastrous to party lines on both sides. Both the Democrats and Republicans will lose hundreds of votes as the result of their respective nominations, and it is said that the election will hinge on the extent of these defections.

A Good Record.

Mr. McMane, the Democratic nominee, has the reputation of being an honest, straightforward man who has made a good record as State's attorney. He has played no political favorites in the administration of the office. The objection made to him in certain quarters is that he is on the elite list, that he belongs to the "silk stocking" element. It is true that he is of an old Maryland family for years prominent in social and financial circles, and that much of his strength in the preliminary contest came from those who are pleased to designate themselves as the "better class." It is also true that he was especially the candidate of the young men of Baltimore, for the men under thirty seemed to take a more active interest in the fight than ever before.

Another charge against the nominee is that he is a candidate of the so-called Rasin ring, which for many years ruled the city, and whose methods have given a Tammized coloring to Baltimore politics. McMane was supported by the Rasinists and they rejoiced when he was nominated, but his friends declare that the ring was forced to accept him, and that he is not in sympathy with it. However, the fact that he is regarded as the Rasin candidate will doubtless injure him with independent voters.

Hayes a Failure.

At first it was believed that the friends of Mayor Hayes, disappointed and disgruntled over the defeat of the present executive in the Democratic primaries, would secretly "knife" the ticket despite the support which Mr. Hayes promised. This feeling is wearing away somewhat. The mayor started in four years ago to build up a personal organization, but failed, by reason of unpopular appointments and his own egotism and discourtesy. Now the Hayes men are said to be too suspicious of each other to refuse to support the ticket, and they are seeking to make terms with the Rasinists.

As for Wachter, the Republican nominee, it may be said that he is a man of the people; there are no "silk stocking" characteristics about Wachter. The fact that he has three times been elected to Congress from this district—a Republican record for the district—proves his popularity. At first the Wachter candidacy was considered a joke, but when he went in and thrashed the organization, his opponents were forced to admit that he was a political strategist, and have made haste to enlist under his banner.

Whatever may be said of Wachter, no one has ever questioned his honesty, and when no one disputes the integrity of a Baltimore politician he ought to be considered above reproach.

McMane may be favorite with the "upper crust," but Wachter touches the hearts of the laboring element and the foreign population. He is likewise strong with the young men, and it is quite probable that he will draw more votes from Democrats who resent the nomination of an "elitist." Still Baltimore is an aristocratic city, and with all the elements of strength which Wachter is able to bring to his support, he still has an uphill fight, and careful observers, men who are familiar with the situation in Baltimore believe that the chances are against him. As they say at the race track, in form McMane is the better bet.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Meeting Between China's Dowager Empress and Princess Rupert of Bavaria May Redound to the Benefit of Civilization—High Grade Generals in the Prussian Army—A Russian Impostor's Impossible Story.

Met China's Dowager Empress.

As Princess Henry of Prussia, when she was out in China with her husband, abstained from going to Peking or from visiting the Dowager Empress, the latter's interview with Princess Rupert of Bavaria a few days ago, was the first meeting of the de facto ruler of China and a princess of one of the reigning houses of Europe, who is destined to become ere long the Queen of Bavaria, and who, by the legitimists and members of the White Rose League in England, and in this country, is styled the de jure Princess of Wales. Prince Rupert's mother, Princess Louis being less remotely descended from the Stuart Kings of England than Edward VII.

That Princess Louis is not actually Queen Regent of Great Britain and Ireland is due to the law known as the act of settlement, by means of which parliament, in 1706, vested the succession to the British throne in the Protestant Hanoverian descendants of King James I., barring from the crown the Roman Catholic descendants of his son, King Charles, whose line is now represented by Princess Louis of Bavaria and by her eldest son, Prince Rupert.

A Fascinating Woman.

Princess Rupert is a very fascinating and clever woman, a daughter of Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the celebrated oculist, and was until her marriage one of his principal assistants in his medical work. She is a niece, therefore, of the late Empress of Austria, and it is possible that her visit to the old Dowager Empress may lay the ghost of softening some of the latter's animosity to everything foreign. For she is more likely to be disposed to make friends with a royal princess and a future queen than with the wives of any of the foreign ministers at Peking. If Princess Rupert takes advantage of this occasion, which is without precedent, to win the sincere good-will of the old dowager, it will redound to the benefit of the cause of civilization.

Let me add that the very fact that Prince and Princess Rupert of Bavaria should have been together at Peking last Saturday constitutes proof of the groundlessness of those stories recently published on both sides of the Atlantic, according to which the prince and princess had quarreled, separated, and that all hopes of a reconciliation had been abandoned.

Besides Princess Rupert of Bavaria and Princess Henry of Prussia two other royal ladies have visited China in recent years. One of them was the elderly Princess Theresa of Bavaria, the eccentric and terribly learned aunt of Princess Rupert, a redoubtable spinster, who roams all over the world incognito and has written a book about the United

States, while the other was the Infanta Alphonse of Spain, daughter of Don Carlos and wife of the German Prince Schoenburg. The Infanta went out to China at the time of the military operations a couple of years ago as a Red Cross nurse, mainly with the idea of tending her invalid brother, the Infant Don Jaime, who had been wounded while serving as a staff officer of the Russian contingent of the allied forces. But, of course, neither the Infanta nor Princess Theresa of Bavaria saw the Dowager Empress.

High Rank in Prussia's Army.

In this country there are brigadier generals, major generals, and a lieutenant general, while there have even been full generals. Prussia, however, has an even still higher grade of general, namely that of colonel general ("general oberst"), which is to be found in no other army. It ranks immediately below that of field marshal, and is now held by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, by Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, by Count Haeuser, who commands in chief the western frontier of Germany and is the warden of the western marches of the empire, and by Baron Leo. Prince Albert of Prussia, King George of Saxony, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and Count Waldersee are field marshals, while Count Hahnke, the military governor of Berlin and commander of the metropolitan province of Brandenburg, has just received his baton.

The grade of field marshal dates back at least two hundred years, or more, but the rank of colonel general is of relatively modern origin, having been first created some fifty years ago for the special benefit of the late Emperor William, then known as Prince of Prussia. Until then no prince of the house of Hohenzollern had ever held the grade of field marshal. Indeed, there was an unwritten law against it, and as King Frederick William IV, anxious to confer a military distinction upon his younger brother, believed that he could not make him a field marshal, he appointed him a colonel general.

Disregarded Tradition.

In 1871, at the close of the war with France, the late Emperor William, however, broke with the traditions of the past, proclaimed himself a field marshal and granted batons as such to his son, the late Emperor Frederick, to his nephew, the late Prince Charles of Prussia, as well as to nine other commanders of the victorious German army. It remained for the present Emperor to receive the grade of colonel general.

Something of the same kind exists in the Spanish army, where the highest grade is that of captain general, of

whom there are five, if we include the King. They rank a step higher than a full general, and comprise Lopez Dalmaguez, Blanco, Primo de Rivera and Pezuela. The commander of each of the eight military districts or army corps of the kingdom enjoy during their term of office as such the temporary rank of captain general, as did also the governors of the Philippines, and of the Antilles previous to the war of 1898. The commander of the marine artillery and of the marine infantry are each styled field marshal ex officio, although ranking as ordinary generals, inferior, therefore, to the captain generals.

In Austria there is a grade in the army which gives rise to much misapprehension abroad. It is that of "field marshal lieutenant," and is equivalent to the rank of lieutenant general in other armies. On promotion a field marshal lieutenant becomes a full general. It may be added in conclusion that the ranking officer of the Russian navy—always an imperial grand duke—is known as the captain admiral. The office has just been resigned by Grand Duke Alexis.

A Russian Impostor.

Convicted Nihilists for a considerable time past have no longer been sent to Siberia or to the island of Sakhalin. If I mention this it is because a case has lately been brought to my notice of a Russian of excellent bearing and address in this country, who is trading on the sympathy of the people whom he meets by stories that he has just escaped from Siberia, to which he had been condemned a couple of years ago for complicity in Nihilist conspiracies.

For the past twelve or fifteen years all convicted Nihilists have been incarcerated in the great Schlusselburg fortress prison at the point where the River Neva leaves the Ladoga Lake, and from the Schlusselburg no one has ever escaped, all stories to the contrary being barefaced lies.

It was because there were so many escapes of political convicts from Siberia twenty and thirty years ago that the practice of deporting Nihilists thither was abandoned.

Nihilists nowadays, when caught, are tried behind closed doors, not by the ordinary tribunals, but by courts-martial, which alone have the right to inflict the death penalty, and then the convict is shipped off to the Schlusselburg, and that is the last that is heard of him or her. Secrecy characterizes the whole proceedings, and it is this absence of publicity, and, above all, of notoriety, that has been found to act as the great deterrent of Nihilist crime.

MARQUISE DE PONTENVOY.

HIGH SCHOOL CADETS IN SHEPHERD CORTEGE

School Children Also to Write Essays on Former Governor's Life.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education, held last night in the Franklin School Building, Gen. George Harries presented a resolution, "That the committee on military affairs be authorized to tender the services of the regiment and separate battalion of High School Cadets as a feature of the funeral escort to the remains of the late Alexander R. Shepherd, once governor of the District of Columbia." This resolution was adopted. Mr. Shepherd's remains will arrive in Washington May 5 from Mexico.

Essays on the life of ex-Governor Shepherd will be written by pupils of the eighth grade public schools, and those of the high schools. It is the intention of the board to publish some of the best compositions in the Washington newspapers. The essays will be called for by the teachers at the end of two weeks.

The board also agreed to hold the annual review of the High School Regiment on the White Lot on May 6.

NOTES OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Assistant H. C. Mitchell has arrived in Vancouver from the Philippines, where he has been stationed the last two years. He is expected to reach Washington early next week.

Assistant E. D. Preston has arrived in Washington from Colorado, and is on duty at the office here. He will probably return to his work in Colorado at the end of six weeks.

Harold D. King, aide, has been relieved from duty on the Hydrographer, now at Key West, and has reported at the Washington office.

A. R. Decker, recently in the employ of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and stationed in Washington, has sailed from San Francisco, en route for the Philippines, to take a position in the insular service.

TO FURTHER EDUCATION OF POOR WHITE PEOPLE

A certificate of the incorporation of the "Industrial Educational League of Washington City, D. C.," has been filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds. The purpose of the incorporators is to advance the industrial education of poor white people in the State of Virginia.

The incorporators are Fanny Williams Gresham, Herndon, Va.; Ann S. Green, Culpeper, Va.; Sarah V. Halsey, Leesburg, Va.; and Jennie W. Holtzman, Francis M. Anderson, L. J. Young, Whites, and Jennie Minter Davis, all of Washington, D. C.

DEMANDS NEW CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 23.—A dispatch from Yokohama says Russia is deferring the evacuation of the rest of Manchuria and demanding fresh concessions from China.

HEARD IN HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Minnesota for Roosevelt.

"Fairbanks will not get the support of the Minnesota delegation," declared Representative James A. Tawney of Minnesota at the Riggs House this morning. "The people of my State will support Roosevelt beyond any question of a doubt. The recent visit of the President to Minnesota won for him many admirers, and they are now enthusiastic for his re-nomination."

"I did not come to Washington, however, to discuss politics, but to look after business matters in the department. I wanted to attend the dedicatory exercises at the St. Louis Exposition and thought I would first come to Washington and attend to business. As chairman of the House committee to represent Congress at the exercises, I have called a meeting of the fifteen members at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, April 29. The Senate committee of ten members will convene there at the same time, and a joint committee organized and officers elected."

"Minnesota editors will soon make a trip to Washington. There will be about 150 members of the party, and four days will be enjoyed at the National Capital. I would like to be present, but will be in St. Louis at the time. The editors are looking forward to their trip with much pleasure, and many will bring their families and go to the seaside resorts for a few weeks' stay."

Speaking of the Fairbanks boom for President, Mr. Tawney said further: "I do not think the boom genuine on the part of Mr. Fairbanks' friends, and am inclined to believe it has been started by certain persons who have been unfortunate in political matters with the President. Certainly Mr. Fairbanks will get but little if any support from the Western States."

Seeks a Senator's Toga.

The Hon. James L. Caldwell, of Huntington, W. Va., candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Nathan Bay Scott, is a guest at the New Willard. He is accompanied by State Senator G. A. Northcott, of Cabell county, who is one of Mr. Caldwell's closest friends.

The two distinguished West Virginians are here on a business trip, but Mr. Caldwell engaged in a little political gossip. He said:

"West Virginia will be for President Roosevelt for a second term. His Administration has pleased our people and they have every confidence in his ability as chief executive."

"I have every reason to believe that I will be elected to the United States Senate. I have always taken much interest in politics, but until now have never been a candidate for a public office. I would not have consented to my present candidacy were it not for the strong pressure brought to bear upon me by my friends in the southern part of the State, who think we should have a representative in the upper branch of Congress."

"I have entered the fight, however,

with a will, and I have received support from sections of my State that I had not anticipated. Many of Senator Scott's friends concede his defeat although they have not lined up with any candidate. The race will continue until the winter of 1904-1905, but there will be doubt as to the result."

No Denger of a Strike.

Lewis C. Milholland, a prominent capitalist of Cumberland, Md., was a guest at the New Willard yesterday for a short time. Mr. Milholland has been prominently identified with the development of coal properties in West Virginia and Maryland for several years and in that time has accumulated much money. Speaking of the coal situation, he said: "I do not think there will be a coal strike for some time to come. The trouble in the anthracite region has been amicably settled by the coal commission and the operators in West Virginia have agreed to an advance which is quite substantial. Cumberland is growing rapidly and with the Washash soon entering the town, the population will be greatly increased. Many factories are new seeking sites in my town and within the next five years the population will double and possibly treble."

Oil in Kentucky.

Judge J. C. C. Mayo, of Paintsville, Ky., is registered at the Ebbitt House. He is deeply interested in the oil development of the Bourbon State and through him a number of Washington people have entered into the business. He said this morning: "Kentucky is producing a large portion of the oil today. Many wells have been drilled along the northern part of the State and the majority have been good paying ones. The oil is found a little over 2,000 feet in the ground and wells cost in the neighborhood of \$5,000. But little of the State has been developed, but plans are afoot to 'wildcat' in the middle and southern sections of the State and I have the greatest confidence in the results of the tests to be made."

CLEVELANDER AND HIS

MONEY SOON PARTED

CHICAGO, April 23.—C. C. Todd, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and had been in the city but a short time when he was beaten and robbed of \$175.

Thomas Canning, said to be one of Todd's assistants, was captured after a lively chase and locked up. He was identified by Todd, and the money was recovered in a barn in which Canning was concealed when arrested.

DREYFUS CASE AGAIN.

PARIS, April 23.—The "Gaulois" says General Andre, the minister of war, will bring up the appeal of former Capt. Alfred Dreyfus for a new inquiry into his case at the next meeting of the cabinet. The war minister will ask official authorization to open the secret dossier of the affair.

STERNBURG ASKS FOR A CLEARER UNDERSTANDING

Surest Safeguard Against Friction Between Two Great Nations.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, envoy of the German Empire, was last night the guest of honor at a dinner given him by Edward Tamm and Herman Ridder, at the Manhattan Club.

Among those present were Senator C. M. Depew, Mayor Low, Lyman J. Gage, Dr. Lewald, Imperial German commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition; Consul General Karl Buezn, Thomas F. Ryan, John A. McCall, James Stillman, Lewis Cass Ledyard, George G. Ward, V. P. Snyder, John DeWitt Warner, Melville E. Stone, Jacob H. Schiff, Gustav H. Schwab, Andrew H. Green, Rudolph Koppeler, Reginald Schroeder, Ogden Mills, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Robert C. Lowry, James Speyer, Robert H. McCurdy, James H. Hyde, and Philip T. Dodge.

Baron von Sternburg made an address, saying:

"No great nation can expect to escape the penalty of greatness, a word which seems to be well adapted to the present position of the United States and of Germany as world powers. Both nations are confronted by vast problems—social, political, and commercial. Our marvelous development during the last decade has added new and heavier responsibilities to those which we already had. So far it has been wisdom, moderation, and forbearance on both sides which have lightened our burdens and permitted us, undisturbed by friction, to reap the fruits of our efforts."

"You may answer this with a smile and say: 'How about Samoa and Venezuela?' Well, gentlemen, my answer is this: In both cases there was some unpleasantness that threatened to produce friction. But all fair-minded men who have analyzed the reasons which caused the trouble seem to agree that it was in no way due to any political or commercial questions which were menacing the welfare of either country, but that it was due to misunderstanding."

"When men meet to transact business, be it politics, in commerce, finance or diplomacy, they do not plunge into action before they have shaken hands and looked into each other's eyes. Such was the case during the Samoan and Venezuelan bubbles. The men who had been chosen to smooth matters met. They understood each other, agreed and pushed their work through without friction."

"What I want to emphasize is that our two nations, in working out their great problems, which, after all, are bearing us toward the same goal, should use all their power to foster a clearer understanding between their people. This is the surest safeguard against future friction. We both have gone through similar trials in peace and in war, and it is owing to these trials that the great qualities which we possess in common have been fully developed. You already understand 15,000,000 of us as well as you understand yourselves—they have become your kin."

"I have not only become closely acquainted with the German who made his home in America, but also with the German who settled in China, Japan, Mexico, and other lands. In all lands I found him the same, and whenever I met him I was proud of him. Everywhere I found him his neighbor's good friend, but this never prevented him from being his neighbor's keenest rival. He always stood for fair play."

"On the other hand, Germany has had occasion to know you almost as well—not merely on account of the millions of her children who have lived with you and fought with you, but also because the pick of the brains of America has flocked to Germany's centers of learning and of art for more than half a century. These men and women have made us familiar with the high aims of the American citizen."

SIR WALTER RALEIGH NEVER IN AMERICA

Edmund Gosse, the noted historian and writer, in speaking recently at the tercentenary of the death of Queen Elizabeth, made the statement that it was a popular illusion that Sir Walter Raleigh had visited America, when in fact he was never near America. In making the statement that Sir Walter Raleigh never visited here, Mr. Gosse is right.

In G. Stebbing's "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh," the statement is made that although Raleigh was interested in oil colonization expeditions that started for America he never actually participated in them, the principal reason being that Queen Elizabeth forbade his leaving England. These facts are also borne out in the "National Dictionary of Biography," using practically the same points.

ITALIAN SQUADRON

WELCOMES KING EDWARD

NAPLES, April 23.—King Edward, aboard the royal yacht, arrived off here at 9:30 this morning.

He was greeted by a salute of 101 guns by the Italian Mediterranean squadron, which was present in full to greet his majesty. Three hundred thousand people are estimated to have gathered about the harbor to view the arrival.